MICHAEL C. KERR, O. Froyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Or Allen County.

COVERESSIONAL NOTINATIONS. 14 Datrict-JOHN LAW. JAMES A CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON. W. S HOLMAN. E. JOHNSON. A. B CONDUITT. D W VOORHEES DAVID TURPIE. K EDGESTON. J. F. McDOWELL. The "I'nconditionals" Not Satisfied.

Upon the reception of the news on Monday right that the Army of the Potomac was driving the enemy from Maryland and had achieved sevral decided successes, the ntmost enthusiasm was manifested, and the firing of cannon, and bonfires, and the ringing of bells gave evidence of the sympathies of the people. Even the Journal for a moment became enthusiastic and on Tues day morning it could find courage to rejoice over Las triumphs of McCLELLAN and the Union Army or the Potomic. It said:

THE SKIES BRIGHTENING! - The cloud of gloom that has overhung the nation for some months has at last been dispelled, and the sun of victory once more shires out respleadently. McClellan has, beyond all doubt, defeate i the armies of Lee on the Upper Potomac, routing and demoralizing them completely. Their losses are heavy in killed, wounded and missing. Let the republic rejoice! Sall greater victories will follow!

After a day's reflection it discovered that this rejoicing over McCLELLAN was not in the programme of the "unconditionals," and the Republican central organ took the back track. In its issue of Wednesday it thus pitches into Mc-CLELLAN:

The news last night destroys McClellan's big victory and our hundred guns of glory utterly. The division of Miles at Harper's Ferry has been destroyed, the General killed and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed. In plain English, McClellan has suffered a severe of not disastrous defeat on one wing of the army, and the final ef fect of the big victory seems to be nothing but disaster. It is about time that lying bulletins were ended. Pope lied bimself into infamy, Mc-Ciellan is following him.

McClellax did all in his power to relieve and reinforce Milks. T ree hours' more time would have prevented the disaster at Harper's Ferry, but as it was the enemy was compelled to retire across the Potomac without reaping the full advantages of their temporary victory. If the enemy is driven at all points from Maryland, forced to retreat into Virginia, with heavy losses, certamly no one can question but that this achievement of the Union army and its gallant commander, is a signal and glorious triumph over the rebel But the Journal can see nothing in all this but disastrous defeat, because the de tached force at Harper's Ferry was temporarily overpowerel, when McClellan's army was dri ving the enemy at all other points. Notwithstanding these successes the Journal says that McCLELLAN is following Pope into infamy Governor Morron indorses this attack upon McClettan and the gallant army under him. In his organ of yesterday we find the following

The salute on Monday night over the victory on the Potomic, was not ordered by Gov. Morton, as

No, no, it will not do to rejoice over the triumph of our army, no matter how glorious its results in defeating the enemy, unless it will enure to the benefit of some pet of the radicals. The Abolitionists are determined, if they can prevent it, that McCLELLAN shall not have a victory, and they would rejoice with the rebels over his defeat.

A Dictator Recommended.

The Indianapolis Daily American, a prominent Republican organ, in an article from which we extract the fellowing, advocates the abolition or total disregard of the Constitution, and the proclamation of martial law, which would necessarily result in the assumption of power by a military dictator Read:

The day is not slow in coming round, in which whether to do good or to hinder evil, clear as well as fufty convictions and energetic volitions be come indispensable in Government. Plainly the forms of evil Government which are adopted to times of domestic peace and concord are insuffi cient for times of civil war, and the demand of such an hour is that clear and lotty convictions and energetic volitions are to assume the place of the prescribed forms of law, though administered by good sense, moderation and ability.

sixteen months. Good sense and ability have characterized the Administration, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding, assuming that the war must be carried on on conservative and constitutional principles. But the time has come, in our opinion, when lofty convictions, rising far above the conceptions of a Constitution which no more contemplated such a crisis than it contemplated the disturbance of the laws of gravitation. should be embodied in energetic rolitions, with or without the forms of law, and bearing down all organized and unorganized opposition, look only to the suppression of that party which, disregard ing all law or Constitution and even the laws of civilized warfare, is grappling our nation by the throat intent only on its destruction. Life rises above conventional usages. It would be very improper in times of quiet to enter a lady's chamber without the usual formalities, but if her house is on fire the knock at the door, which or dinarily would be very gentle and conservative. should be with an ax, energetic, leaving apologies and blashes to be made after the fire is ex-

tinguished and the family saved. In short, we think the times demand of Mr. Lincoln or some other acknowledged leader, such betty convictions as to declare the nation in a life and death struggle, and to take hold energetically of every appearance that can save it. Martial law should be proclaimed at once over the whole nation and every man's business should be made subserve the great work or saving the nation. Elections should be indefinitely postponed and every business, not essential to success in war, should be suspended so far as it interferes with devotion to the country. To this we must co ne. Perhaps we have not suffered enough yet by our temporizing and conservative policy to make this policy acceptable, but we will ulti-

mately. THE DRAFT .- The returns to the Commissioner from the several counties and the reports from the War Department as to the condition of the old regiments show that our State will only be called upon for about six thousand more men to fill our quots of troops The returns will be published in full in a few days, and in the meantime that number will be considerably reduced. as recruiting is still going on. This even-six thousand-will make the per centage very light, and thedraft will not be so terrible after all. A week or ten days delay will fill our quota with-

Before the Democratic State Conven. admits: on Receiving the Nomination for

Governor. Mr. President, having uniformly and decidedly private gain. Morar desperators have more about the national capital and lafe in wait for prey. The com of the land has gathered be in the sources of pow r and deposition at this time, I did not expect my name this election. I came to this Convention expecting to aid in placing at the head of the ticket untrodden paths .- Bee. Jour. the name of one whom I feel to be more fit than ! myself for that honorable position. But, sir, whatever may be the injury to myself. I can not re fase a nomination made in a manner that touches In addition to my debt of gratitude to particular enemy in the field. friends, I am impelled by the condition of our country to sacrifice my personal wishes and inter- of remorse;

ests to its good. election to submit to the people of this country should be involved in the evils and horrors of do. | the repression of rebellion to the suppression of liberty. bankruptev and ruin and into whose homes it Administration and in the conduct of affairs. would carry desolation and death, should be al-The storm came upon us with all its fury-and judicial tribunal. the war so constantly and clearly foretold, desolated our land. It is said no compromises would pictures, not drawn by journals of the Democratic have satisfied the South If we had tried them t would not now be a matter of discordant opin- riotic organization, as an American citizen, I ion. If these offers had not satisfied the South, would gladly effice them if I could. But, alas, they would have gratified loyal men at the North they are grounded upon truths that can not be

and would have united us more perfectly. Union, our people rallied to the support of the tion and disgrace, we implore you, as respectfully Government, and one year since showed an armed as in the hour of your political triumph, listen to strength that astonished the world. We again our suggestions. We do not come with reproaches appealed to those who wielded this mighty mate but with entreaties. Follow the pathway marked rial power, to use it for the restoration of the out by the Constitution and we shall be extrica-Union and to uphold the Constitution, and were ted from our perilous position. On the other

conduct of public affairs, drunk with power, it degradation before us, and greater miseries to be began its course of agitation, outrage and wrong. borne than those which now oppress us. Nav a sacred right when exerted against a bad Gov The defeat of our armies at Manassas, for a time more, the President of the United States appeals enment. filled it with terror. Under this influence it to us all, in his communication with the loyal adopted the resolution of Mr. Crittenden, de- men of the border States, when he says he is

That the present deplorable civil war has been forced the Constitution of the land-pressed by coward spon the country by the disunionists of the Southern ly and heartless men, living far away from the States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this pational emergency Congress, bans bung all feelings of mere passion or reserim nt, will recollect only its duty to be in those localities where official investigations whole country; that this war is not waged, on their part, show that this people and Government have been in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or in er eving with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war

Again the people rallied around the flag of the Union. But no sooner were their fears allayed than they began anew the factious intriguesthe violent discussions and the unconstitutional legislation which ever brings defeat and disgrace upon nations. In vain were they warned of the consequences of their follies. In vain did the President implore forbearance and moderation. No act was omitted which would give energy to the Secessionists, or which would humiliate and mortify the loval men of the South. Every topic calculated to divide and distract the North was dragged into embittered debutes. Proclamations of emancipation were urged upon the Presi dent, which could only confiscate the property of loval citizens at the South; for none others could be reached by the power of the Government The confiscation act had already forfeited the le gal rights of all who were engaged in or who aided and upheld the rebellion. These were ex cited to desperate energy by laws which made their lives, their fortunes, the safety of their families and homes depend upon the success of their schemes. From the dragon's teeth, sown broadcast by Congress, have sprung the armies which have driven back our forces and which now beleaguers the Capital of our country. The acts of the National Legislature have given pleasure to the Abolitionists, victories to the Secessionists. But while treason rejoices and tri umphs, defeat and disgrace have been brought upon the flag of our country and the defenders of our Constitution. Every man who visited Washington six months ago could see and feel we were upon the verge of disaster. Discord, jerlousy, envy and strife pervaded its atmo-

hardships of an exhausting campaign-amid sofferings from exposure and want-amid those languishing upon teds of sickness, or those struck down by the casualties of war, I heard and saw only devotion to our Constitution, and love for our Country's Flag. Even eye brightened as it looked upon the National Standard with its glorious emblazoury of Stars and Stripes. From this scene of patriotic devotion I went into our National Capitol. I traversed its Mosaic pavements; I gazed upon its walls of polished murble; I saw upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly poured out, could do to make them suggestive of our country's greatness and its wonderful wealth of varied productions. Art had exhausted itself h painting and sculpture to make every aspect sug gestive of high and noble thought and purpose Full of the associations which cluster about this vast Temple which should be dedicated to patri otism and truth, I entered its Legislative Halls; their gilded walls and gorgeous furniture did not contrast more strongly with the rude scenes of martial life than did the glistening putrescence and thir lacquer of Congressional virtue contrast with the sterning loyalty and noble self-sacrifice of our country's defenuers. I listened to debates

I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the

tull of bitterness and strife. I saw in the camp a heartfelt homage to our national flag-a stern defiance of those who dared to touch its sacred folds with hostile hands. I heard in the Capitol threats of mutiation of its emblazonry-by striking down the life of States. He who would rend our National stand ard by dividing our Union is a Traitor. He who We have tried moderation in this civil war for would put out one glittering star from its azure field, is a Traitor, too.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY. Let us now confront the facts of our condition. and they shall be stated in the language of those who brought this Administration into power, and who now are politically opposed to the members of this Convention. After the expenditure of pearly one thousand millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of more than one hundred thousand Northern lives, in the language of the Evening

What has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Lonelson and Shiloh, are scattered so that no m n knows their whereabouts, while the too they were sent to disperse is a bundred meles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessee and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the principal complete at cities of the free States. There is no leadership, no unity of command, apparently no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hold and detend, At the same time, our grany of the East, numbering 250,-000 troops, fully srmed and equipped and admirably displined, after investing the capital of the enemy, has of the United States will be it witness that he has been driven back to its original position on the Potomac, not been pressed or embarrassed by us. We have decimated in numbers and unprepared to make a single luvally responded to every call made on us by vigorous movement in advance.

a fai are, disgraceful, humiliating, and awint. The Evening Journal, the accredited organ of

tered in this hall when we assembled here in February, 1861; truths then derided and de- the rebellions South. We repudiate it by subnounced as absurd and treasonable. It says: The war has been a stern schoolma-ter to the people of the loyal States. We have learned the folly of under- obedience has not been constrained but cheeriulrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equalendowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have to which we are opposed. We have struggled to learned they are terribly in carnest in their efforts to sustain not only the letter but the spirit of our

The New York Tribune declares that

The country is in peril. Viewed from the stand point us. Having done our duty, we now demand our the public estimate of "the situation," it is to extreme rights, and we shall at this time set in calm and peril. The rebels seem to be pushing forward their forces all along the border line from the Adantic to the Missour: They are threatening the Potomac and the Ohio, They are striking at Wa bington, Cincinnati, and Louis- violence. We deplore the passionate and vindic-This simultaneous movement is both alarming and encouraging. It is alarming because through the timidity. despondency, or folly of the Federal Government, it may become temporarily successful, giving to the foe a longment in some portion of the free States which may require | honor and dignity against their insusoriinate and

But it is admitted by those who were opposed to us that debt and defeat are not the heaviest authority of Government and tends to anarchy calamities which weigh us down. A virtuous and public disorder. people and a pure Government can bear up For another reason we can not dishard our oragainst any amount of outward pressure or phys | ganization. No other party can save this counical calamity, but when rottenness and corruption try. It alone has clearly defined purposes and

Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour, ment the heart of the patriot faints and his arm our Congres form! Address, that under its guid- seem to have reanimated them. They have a withers. The organ of the Secretary of State ance:

tion at Albany, September 10, 1861, There have been mistakes. There have been peculations. Weak men have misgraced and had men have befa jobs adventurers have found the war a contractor fied them by its reek and offensive odor. There has been would be brought before this Convention. The mismanagement in the department; mismanagement would be brought before this Convention. The merever great labor has been performed and great renomination you have made subjects me to great sponsibilities devolving. Nen-even Presidents and Cabinconvenience, whatever may be the result of met officers and Commanding Generals-have erred because they could not gra-p the full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out on

Hear the voice of a leading Republican orator: I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States (said John P. Hale) that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corrupmy heart and fills me with a still stronger sense tions and from the profligacy practised in the various deof my obligations to this great and patriotic party. partments of the Government than they are from the open

The New York World exclaims in an agony

It is with dismay and unspeakable hame that we, who Two years have not passed away since a Con- have supported the Administration from the beginning. vention, remarkable for its numbers, patriotism observe its abuse of its power of arrest. There is no such and intelligence, assembled at this place to avert thing as either justifying or extenualing its conduct in if possible the calamities which afflict out people. this particular. Every principle of American interty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice. In respectful terms it implied the leaders of the tice, every impulse of manhood, tries out against it. The political party which had triumphed at a recent man who thinks at all is absoluters staggered that these things can be. They seem like some hi leous dream. One can almost fancy that Mephistophiles himself had got acsome measure of conciliation which would save cess into the councils of the Government, and by some them from civil war. It asked that before we device, fre-h from the pit, had diverted its energies from

mestic bloodshed, those upon whom it would bring The New York Times demands a change in the I have thus carefully set forth the declarations lowed to speak. That prayer for the rights of and named the witnesses to this awful indictment, our people was decided and denounced, and talse against our rulers, for we mean to proceed with all assurances were given that there was no danger. the care and candor and all the solemnity of a

It is with a sorrowful heart I point to these dark party. God knows that as a member of that pat gainsaid. Once more, then, our Republican fel-Animated by devotion to our Constitution and low-citizens, in this day of our common humiliatold that he who clamored for the constitutional hand, if you will still be governed by those who brought us into our present condition, you will Congress assembled. Inexperienced in the learn too late that there are yet deeper depths of pressed to violate his duty, his oath of office and scenes of war, fattening upon the wealth coined from the blood and misery of the land, and living robbed by fraudulent contracts. Such men de mend that those who have suffered most in this contest, who have shown the highest and pure-t patriotism under the terrible trials of divided families, of desolated homes, of ruined fortunes and of blood stained fields, should have a new and further evil inflicted upon them by the hands of a Government they are struggling to uphold By the help of God and the people we will relieve

the President from that pressure. NECESSITY FOR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. An attempt is made to close the ears of our Republican friends to our appeals because we act as a political organization. Can we do otherwise? Would not the dispersion of this ancient party. identified as it is with the growth, greatness and glory of our land, be looked upon as a calamity. even by our opponents? D.d not a shadow fall upon our country when it was forn apart at Charle-ton; and do not men of all parties point to its disruption as one of the causes of this unnatural war? Is it not just we should have a representation in the State and National Govern ment proportioned to our contributions to our ar mies and the treasury? If we elect all of our ticket at this time, we shall have no more than our proportional share of political power. It may be said we should meet without regard to political organizations and nominate officers. This de stroys the object of such organizations. They would cease to be protections against abuses of power or the inroads of corruption. Let the two great parties be honest and honorable enough to meet in fair and open discussion with well de fined principles and policies. Then each will serve our country as well out of power as in power. The vigilance kept alive by party contest guards against corruption or oppression This watchfulness is most needed when unusual expenditures of money present unusual tempta-

tions to the corrupt and selfish. For another reason we can not disband our organization. The Union men of the border and more southern States, without distinction of party, implore us not to do so. They tell us a triumph of our party now would be worth more han victories upon the battle field. It would ressure their triends, it would weaken their oppoments. Every advantage gained over Abolition ism puts down the rebellion. While they and we know there are many just and patriotic men in the Republican party, it is still true that its success give power and influence to the violent and anatical, and that their party action aiways goes beyond their party platform.

Every fair man admits there is no way of correcting abu-es but by a change of political leaders. The Republican party demanded this when they charged abuses upon Democratic Administrations. They should concede the principle

Experience shows that frauds practiced by poitical friends are not punished by men in power. It is conceded that gross trands have been committed in different departments of Government; that they have brought distress upon our soldiers, defeat upon our arms and disgrace upon our peoole. But not one man has been punished or made to feel the power of that prerogative which is claimed to be an incident of war-corruption, that has done more to destroy the national power than armed rebellion, has gone unscathed. The sentinel who slept upon his post, has been sentenced to death-the official who closed his eyes to frauds which destroyed armies, is quietly removed, by and with the advice of the Senate, and represents the nation's character at the capital of a friendly power! Citizens of loval States who become the objects of suspicion or of malignant assaults, have been seized in their homes, drugged to distant prisons without trial and without redress, while each convicted plunderer walks freely and boldly among the people he has robbed and wronged. Maladministration demands a change of Admin-

At this time issues should be fairly and boldly made. It is no dishonor to be mistaken, but it is disgraceful not to be outspoken. Let this war at least settle questions of principle. A few months will decide who is right and who is wrong now, as the just two years have shown who were right and who were arong heretofore. We are in ta vor of the rights of the State as well as of the General Government; we are in favor of local self government, as well as of the national jurisdiction within its proper spice e.

While we thus meet as a political organization, it is not for partisin purposes. We can hest serve our country in this relationship. The President constituted authority. We have obeyed all or ders to reinforce our armies. When we were in Now it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this is power we denounced the higher law doctrinethe principle that men might set up their wills against the statutes of the land-as treasonable. the Secretary of State, now admits the truth ut- We denounced it when untered by Northern men; we are combatting it now when it is asserted by matting to every demand of our Government made within the limits of rightful jurisdiction. This ly rendeced, even in support of a party and policy laws. We seel that we have set an example of lovalty that will not be lost upon those opposed to

fearless judgment upon the conduct of our rulers. Ours shall not be the language of discord and tive assaults of lead ng Republican journals upon those holding civil or milimiv stations. Above ail, we protest in behalf of our common country's disrespectful language towards the President of these United States. Such language wrecks the

millions. The revolutionary determs extragate heat. Two long to us, in support of their cause. public liberry was secure, private rights undisturbed; every man's house was his castle; the courts were open to all; no passports for travel, no secret police, no spice, no informers, no bastiles; the right to assemble peaces- for their lovalty. When we consider their sufferbly, the right to petit on; freedom of religion, fre dom of speech, a free ballot, and a free press; and all this time the Constitution maintained and the Union of the State

CHUNTEY.

On the other hand, the very character of the Republican organization makes it incapable of conducting the affors of the Government. For a series of years it has practised a system of coalitions with men differing in principle, until it can have no distinctive policy. In such chaotic masses the violent have most control. They have been educating their followers for years. through the press, not to obey laws which did not accord with their views. How can they demand submission from whole communities, while they contend that individuals may oppose laws opposed to their consciences? They are higher law men. They insist that the contest in which we are engaged is an irrepressible one, and that therefore the South could not avoid it, unless they were willing at the outset to surrender all that the abolitionists demanded. To declare that this con-

also enabled its leaders to prove to their deluded But their leaders have not only asserted that this contest was irrepressible, unless the South would give up what extreme Rejublicans demand, (their local institutions) but those in power have done much to justify this rebellion in the eyes of the world. The guilt of the rebellion is determined by the character of the Government against which is is arrayed. The right or revolution, in the language of President Lucoln, is

We charge that this rebellion is most wicked because it is against the best Government that ever existed. It is the excellence of our Government that makes resistance a crime. Rebelium is not necessarily wrong. It may be an act of the highest virtue-it may be one of the deepest de pravity. The rebellion of our fathers is our proude-t boast-the rebellion of our brothers is the hamiliation of our nation, is our national disgrace To resist a bad Government is patriot ism; to resist a good one is the greatest pult. The first is patriotism, the last is treason Legal tribunals can only regard resistance of laws as a crime, but in the forum of public entiment the character of the Government will decide if the act is treason or patriotism.

Our Government and its Administration are different things, but in the eves of the civilized world abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs go far to justify resistance. I have fead to you the testimony of Messrs, Greeley, Weed, Breant, Raymond and Marble, charging traud. corruption, outrage and incompetency moon those n power. Those who stand up to testriv to the acompetency of these representatives of a discordant party to conduct the affors of our Government are politically opposed to us. Bear in mind that the embarrassments of President Lin coin grow out of the conflicting views of his political triends, and their habits and principles of insubordination. His hands would be strengthened by a Democratic victory, and if his private prayers are answered, we will relieve him from the pressure of philippthropists who thirst for blood, and who call for the extermination of the men, women and children of the South. The brutai and bloody language of partisan editors and political preachers have lost us the sympathy of the civilized world in a contest where all marking

should be upon one side. Turning to the legislative departments of our Government, what do we see? In the history o. the decime and fall of nations, there are no more striking displays of madness and fully. The as semblage of Congress throws gloom over the nation, its continuance in session is more discorrous

and disgust. The public are disappointed in the results of the war. This is owing to the differing objects of the people on the one hand, and fanation agitators in the Union men of the North and South buttle side ov side, under one flag, to put down rebellion and a fanatical majority make war on the Union men of the South and strengthen the hands of Secessionists by words and act- which enable them to keep alive the flames of civil war. What is done on the battle field by the blood and treasure of the people, is undone by Senators. Half of the time s spent in factious measures designed to destroy all confidence in the Government at the South, and the rest in annoying our army, in medding with its operations, emburrassing our Generals and in publishing undigested and unfounded semdal. One party is seeking to bring about peace, the other to keep alive hatred and bitterness by interferences. They prove the wisdom of Solo mon, when he said: "It is an honor to a man to ce se from s rife, but every fool will be med

This war cannot be brought to a successful conclusion or our country restored to an honorable peace under the Republican leaders for an it will be owned. We are to be divided into other reason. Our disasters are mainly due to creditor and debtor States, and the last will have to the community. A system of m srepresen tation had been practised so long and so succes-fully that when the war burst upon as they feared to let the people know its full proportions, and they persisted in assuring their friends that it was but a passing exc tement. They still asserted that the South was unable to maintain and carry on a war. They denounced as a traitor every man who tried to tell the truth, and to warn our people of the magnitude of the con-

Now, my Republican friends, you know that the misapprehensions of the North with regard to the South has drenched the land with blood. Was this ignorance accidental? I appeal to you, Republicans, if for years past, through the press and in publications which have been urged upon your attention by the leaders of your party, you ave not been bought to despise the power and esources of the South? I appeal to you to say this teaching has not been a part of the machinery by which power has been gained? I appeal to you to answer if those who tred to teach raths now admitted have not been denounced? appeal to you if a book, beyond all others, faise, bloody and treasonable, was not sent out with the indersement of all your managers; and is it not true that now, when men blush to own they believed its statements, that its author is han red by an official station? It is now treely contessed by you all that you have been deceived with respect to the South. Who deceived you? Who, by talse teachings, instilled contempt and Mr. President:-It will be asked what do we hate into the minds of our people? Who stained propose to do. We mean, with all our powers of our band with blood? Who caused ruin and dis- mind and person, to support the Constitution and tress? All these things are within your own unfield the Union; to militain the laws, to preknowledge. Are their authors the leaders to resiserve the public faith. We insist upon obedience one us from our calamitie-? They shrink back to laws and respect for constitutional authority; appalled from the misch et they have wrought, we will defend the rights of citizens; we mean and tell you it is an 'repressible contest. That that rulers and subjects shall respect the laws; re son is as good for Jefferson Davis as for them, we will put down ail revolutionary committees; They attempt to drown reflections by new ex- we will resist all unauthorized organizations of citements and new appeals to our passions. Have armed men; we will spurn officious meddlers who ing already, in legislation, gone for beyond the are impudently pushing themselves into the counlimits at which, by their resolutions, they were cils of our Government. Politically opposed to pledged to stop, they now ask to adopt measures those in authority, we demand they shall be treatwhich they have heretofore denounced as unjust ed with the respect due to their positions as the and unconstitutional. For this reason they can representatives of the dignity and honor of the

confiscation and emmigration was passed, which, civil liberty, order and obedience. in the opinion of leading Republicans, was un. What has perpetuated the greatness of that constitutional and unjust. By this act the rebels nation from which we derive so many of our have no property-not even their own lives-and maxims? Not its victories upon land nor its trithey own no slaves. But to the astonishment um as upon the seas, but its firm adherence o and disgust of those who believe in the policy of its traditional policy. The words of Coke, of statutes and proclamations, these rebels still live Canden and Mansfield, have for long periods of pervade the legislative half or executive depart- well settled principles. It has been well said in and fight and hold their slaves. These measures time given strength and vitality and honor to its

care ess and reckless way of appropriating their erom five millions the population increased to thirty lives and property, which by act of Congress be-

foreign wars were successfully prosecuted, with a moder- | that these function men have learned that it is are on lay and small army and mays, and walbout the suspendion of the habens corpus, without one maraction ne essary to as in a victory before they divide the of the Constitution; without one a arpation of power; spoils and what do they now propose? Asthey with not suppressing a single newspaper; without imprise, can not take the property of rebels beyond their onling a single editor, without limit to the freedom of the reach they will take the property of the local men press, or of speech in or out of Congress, but in the of the border States. The violent men of this most of the grossest abuse of both, and without the arrest of a single "traitor," though the Harriord Conven. party, as you know from experience, my consertion sat during one of the wars, and in the other Se ators varive Republican friend, in the end have their invited the enemy to 'greet our volunteers with bloody way. They now demand that the President shall bands and welcome them to hospitable graves "
During all this time wealth increased, business of all issue a proclamation of immediate and universal kinds multiplied, prosperity smiled on every side, taxes emancipation! Against whom is this to be diwere low, wages were high, the North and the Sou h fur- | rected? Not against those in rebellion, for they nished a market for each other's products at good prices, come within the scope of the art of Congress. It can only be applied to those who have been true to

our Union and our fing. They are to be punished

ings and the reruel wrongs at the hands of the

Sece-sionists, their reliance upon our faith, is not this proposal black with ingratitude? The scheme for an immediate emancipation WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CANNOT SAVE THE and a general arming of the slaves throughout the South, is a proposal for the butchery of wamen and children, for scenes of lust and rapine; of arson and munter unparalleled in the history of the world. The horrors of the French revo ution would become time in comparison. Its effects would not be confined to the walls of cities, but there would be a wide spread scene of horror over the vast expanse of great States, involving alike the the loval and seditions. Such malignity and cowardice would invoke the interference of civilized Europe. History tells of the fires kindled in the name of religion, of atrocities committed under pretexts of order or liberty; but it is

now urged that scenes bloodier than the world has yet seen shall be enacted in the name of philan-A proclamation of general and armed emancipation at this time, would be a cruel wrong to the A rican. It is now officially declared in the test is irrepressible, declares that our fathers Presidential addresses, which are fortified by formed a Government which could not stand Congressional action, that the negro can not live Are such men the proper guard ans of this Govin the enjoyment of the full privileges of life ernment? Have not their speeches and acts among the white race. It is now admitted, after given strength to the rebellion, and have they not our infinite loss of blood and treasure, that the great problem we have to settle is not the slavery followers that the contest was an irrepressible but the negro question. A terrib'e question, not springing from statutes or usages, but growing out of the unchangeable distinction of race It is discovered at this late day, in Republican Illi nois, that it is right to drive him from its soil. It is discovered by a Republican Congress, after convulsing our country with declarations in favor of his equal rights, and asserting that he was merely the victim of unjust laws, that he should be sent away from our land. The is-ue is now changed. The South holds that the Amean is fit to live here as a slave. Our Republican!

> The Republican party can not save the country, because through the powerful press it teaches contempt for the laws, Constitution and constituted authorities. They are not only destroying the Union, but they are shaking and we kening the whole structures of State as well as of the National Government, by denunciations of every aw and of all authority that stand in the way of their passions or their purposes. They have not only corried discord into our churches and legislative halls, but into our armies. Every General who threes with them upon the satiect of slavery is upheld in every act of insupoculation and sustrined against the clearest proofs of incompetence, if not of corruption. On the other hand, every communder who differs from their views upon the single point of slavery, is denounced, not only for incompetency, but constantly depreciated in every act. No man is allowed to be a Christian; no man is regarded as a statesman; no man is suffered unmolested to do his duty as a soldier, unless be supports measures which no one dared to urge eighteen mouths since. They insist that mortial law is superior to constitutional law, that the wills of Generals in the field are above all restraints; but they demand for them seives the right to direct and control these Generals. They claim an influence higher than that they will allow to the laws of the land Are these displays of insubordination and violence

side at this time? The weight of annual taxation will test severe ly the lovelty of the people of the North. Repudiation of our financial obligations would cause disorder and endless moral evils. Pecuniars rights will never be held more sacred than per sonal rights. Repuliation of the Constitution involves reguliation of National debts, of its guar anties of rights of property, of person, and or conscience. The moment we show the world that we do not hold the Constitution to be a sacred compact, we not only destroy all sense of security, but we turn away from our shores the vast tide of foreign immigration. It comes here now not because there are not other skies -s than defeat upon the battle-field. It excites alarm | bright and other lands as productive as ours. It seeks here security for freedom-for rights or conscience-for immunity from tyranical interterences, and from meddling impertinence. The nome and fireside rights heretofore enjayed by and out of Congress on the other. In the army, the American people-enjoyed under protection of a written Constitution, have made us great and prosperous. I entreat you again, touch them unhold the Union and Constitution. In Congress, not with sacreligious hand-! We are threatened with the breaking up of our social system, with the overthrow of State and National Govern ments If we begin a war upon the compromises of the Constitution we must go through with it

It contains many restraints upon our natural It may be asked by what right do the six small New England States, with a population less than that of New York, have six times its power in the Senate, which has become the controlling branch of Government? By what natural right do these States with their small united populations and limited territories balance the power of New York, Penn-ylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan? The vast debt growing out or this war will give rise to new and angry discussions. It will be held almost exclusively ma few Atlantic States. Look upon the map of the Union and see how small is the territory in which a vast preponderance of power and strength. Unfortunately there is no tax ation upon this nation al debt and its share is thrown off upon other property. It is held where many of the Government contracts have been executed, and where in some instances gross frauds have been practised. It is held bargely where the Constitution gives a disproportional share of political power. With all these elements of discord, is it wise to assail constitutional law, or bring authority into contennat? Is it safe to encourage the formation of irresponsible committees, made up of impertment men, who thrust themselves into the conduct of public affors and try to dictate to legal rulers? Or will you tolerate the enrollment of armies which are not constituted or organized by proper authorities? Are such things just towards those who have placed their fortunes in the hands of

the Government at this crisis? We implore you do not be deceived again with this syren song of no danger. There is danger, creat and emment, of the destruction of all Gov eroment, of safety for life and property, unless the duty of obedience to law and respect for au thornes, and the honest support of those in the public service, both military and civil, are taught and enforced by all means within our

With us there is no excuse for revolutionary action Our system of Government gives peace ful remeties for all evils in legislation.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROPOSE TO DO. American people. We do not try to save our As our national calamities thicken upon us an country by abandoning its Government. In these attempt is made by their authors to avoid their times of trial and danger we cling more closely responsibilities by insisting that our failures are to the great principles of civil and religious life due to the f ct that their measures are not carried erty and of personal right; we will man the deout, sithough Government has aiready gone far fenses and barriers which the Constitution throws beyond its pledges. The demands of these men around them; we will revive the courage and will never cease, simply because they hope to strengthen the arms of our loval men by showing save themse ves from consistmention by having them they have a living Government about which unsatisfied demands. At the last session Con- to rolls; we will proclaim amidst the confusion gress not only abolished slavery in the District of and uprour of civil war, with louder tones and Columbia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of firmer voices the great maxims and principles of

social system, while battles have lost their ignificance. When England was agitated by the was insulted; when Parliament was besieged by METROPOLITAN HALL. mobs maddened by bigotry; when the life of Lord Mansfield was sought by infariated fan die-, and his house was burned by incendiary fires, then be natered those words which checked at Holman National Opera Troupal once unlawful power and lawless violence. He declared that every citizen was entitled to his land. He showed to the world the calm and awful majesty of the law, unshaken amoust convolsions. Self reliant in its strength and purity, it was driven to no acts which destroy the spirit of law. Violence was rebuked, the heart of the nation was reassured, a sense of security grew L.A SO.M.V.A.MBULA, up, and the storm was stifled. Listen to his

Miserable is the condition of individuals, dengerons is WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY. the condition of the Sia e where there is no certain law, or what is the same thing, not certain adm ni tration of law by which individuals may be protected and the State

Thus, too, will we stand calmly up amidst that every act of disobedience weakened the r claims to protection. We have admonished our rulers that every violation of right destroyed sentiments of loyalty and duty, that obedience and protection were reciprocal obligations. He who withholds his earnest and cheerful support to any legal demand of his Government invites oppression and usurpation on the part of those in FOR THREE NICETS MORE. authority The public servant who oversteps his urisdiction or tramples upon the rights, person, property or procedure of the governed, instigates resistance and reve t.

Under abuse and detraction we have faithfully acted upon these precepts. If our purposes were factions, the elements of disorder are everywhere within our reach. If we were as disobedient to this Government and as demonciatory of its officials as those who placed them to power, we could make them tremble in their se its of power. NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES AND NEW JOKES. We have been obedient, loyal and patient. We shall continue to be so under all cocumstances. let no man mistake this devotion to our country and its Constitution for unworthy feer. We have no greater stake in good order than other men. Our arms are as strong, our endurance as great, our fortifude as unwavering as that of our political opponents. But we seek the blessings of peace, of law, of order. We ask the public to mark our policy and our position. Opposed to the election of Mr. Lucoln, we have loyally su-tained him D fferring from the Auministration as to the course and the conduct of the war, we have cheerfully responded to every demand made upon us. To day we are putting der the treatment of any one, should first read forth our u most efforts to remorce our armies in the field. Wathout conditions or threats we are exercing our energies to strengthen the hames perusing "The Secret Priexp." Government denies that he is fit to live here of Government, and to replace it in the conmanding position it held in the eves of the world before recent disasters. We are pouring out our blood, our treasures, and our men, to rescue it from a position in which it can neither propose peace nor conduct successful war. And this su port is freely and generously accorded We wish to see our Union saved, our laws vindicated. and peace once more restored to our land. We l do not claim more virtue or intelligence than we ings of the last two years.

DIED.

MULL-On Wednesday morating at 9 o' I ck, of diptheria, Harry J., son of Jacob H. and Janet Muli, aged 7 years and Smouths The funeral will take from the residence of Mr. Mull,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Services by Rev. Mr. Nixon.

CITY T. KASERKE'S OFFICE Sept 17, 1862 TOTICE is hereby given that the city taxes for the year 1861 re new due, and he duplicate placed in my hand for collection. Persons indebted to the city for taxes will please call and settle the same JOS. K. ENGLISH, City Treas.

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TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of amily is from any reason objectionable, the andersigned would offer a prescription which is perfect'y reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old World or the pastcentury. Although this article every cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint sottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the andersized proposes 'a fur-aish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every ady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any lrug store for the trilling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or truggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless. housands of testimonials can be procured of its officacy, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by eldressing.

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award to our opponents, but we now have the sad and bloods proof that we act upon sounder prin- in ough Europe, where he remained two years, new reciples of government. Animated by the motto turns with his mind racidy stored with scentific knowlwe have placed upon our banner-"The Union, Liverpool informary for discuses of the eye and ear, after the Constitution, and the Laws"-we go into the which he availed himself of a thorough course of i vespolitical contest confident of the support of a tigation in the Queen's Hospital, London, where the most people who cannot be deaf or blind to the teach- wonderful cures are cally effected. The Doctor's treatment of Chronic Diseases is entirely different from that wark dour by the superannuated fathers of medicine, so called It is not comined to the routine system of any bigored party, but em races a system of practice, not only sound and rational, but truly scientific in its meas-

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or lents and friends To ladies who are incapable of bearing healthy offspring, from deforminy or otherwise, will find his advice invaluable. Oth r interesting and important advice will be given to married ladies, as his opportuel les have been such that all the intricate cales of female complaints have been fully comprehended, and the causes of the diseases truly ascertained, rendering his opinions correct and his advice and prescriptions valuable See circulars for particulars, which will be distributed in every town and hamlet in the state. Headquarters

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